

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 26 March 1963	2. LOCATION Duluth, Minnesota French River, Minnesota	12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical meteor <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 27/0500Z, 27/0507Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Military & Civilian	7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 1. 3 seconds 2. 3-6 seconds
	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one exploding	9. COURSE south
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING 1/ Round blue green object similar to a flare observed at 60 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth in straight flight to 45 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth at which time it faded. Duration 3 seconds. 2/ Round bluish white turning red breaking up and fading observed for 3-6 seconds at 45 dgr elevation 230 dgr azimuth. Disappeared at same azimuth on horizon. Object broke up.		11. COMMENTS Multiple report of meteor sighting.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

ASTRONOMY

Mars Still Shines Brightly

Mars is rapidly drawing away from earth but is still easy to identify by its red color and its brightness, greater than any visible star except Sirius, James Stokley reports.

► ALTHOUGH MARS is rapidly moving away and getting fainter as it does so, the planet remains a conspicuous feature of the March evening skies.

Its position, at the middle of the month, is shown on the accompanying maps. These give the appearance of the skies about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of March; an hour earlier at the mid-month and two hours earlier at the end. Mars is high in the south, in the constellation of Cancer, the crab.

Mars Easy to Identify

Two features make Mars easy to identify. First is its brightness, greater than any visible star except Sirius, which is lower and to the right in Canis Major, the great dog. Also, Mars is distinctly red in color. And it shines with a steady light, unlike the twinkling stars.

On Feb. 2, Mars made its closest approach to earth, for this visit; then it was 62,280,000 miles away. Now it is rapidly receding: to 69 million miles on March 1, and 89 million miles on the 31st. Because of this it is rapidly dimming. At the end of March it will be about half as bright as at the beginning of the month.

While the constellation of Cancer is one of the least conspicuous of the 12 constellations of the zodiac—the path of the planets—two prominent groups attend it on either side. To the right is Gemini, the twins, with the stars Castor and Pollux. To the left is Leo, the lion, with the sub-group called the sickle. First magnitude Regulus is at the end of the sickle's handle.

Below Gemini stands Orion, the most brilliant of all the constellations. Three stars in a row depict the belt of this celestial warrior, as he was shown on the old star maps. Above the belt is Betelgeuse and below is Rigel. Both are bright stars—of the first magnitude.

Taurus, the bull, is to the right of Orion, with brilliant Aldebaran. To the left, a little lower, is Sirius, in Canis Major, and above this is Procyon, in Canis Minor, the little dog.

In the northwest, to the right of Taurus and somewhat higher, is Auriga, the charioteer, with Capella. Two other first magnitude stars are also shown on the maps. Low in the northeast is Bootes, the herdsman, with Arcturus. And in the southeast, below Leo, is Virgo, the virgin. In it is Spica, close to the horizon, where atmospheric absorption of its light makes it look much

fainter than it will a few months from now when it will be high in the southern evening sky.

Mercury and Jupiter, during March, are too close to the sun's direction to be visible, but Venus rises about two hours ahead of the sun and shines brightly in the southeast. So does Saturn, but as Venus is some 65 times as bright, it is easy to identify them. Venus passes directly north of Saturn on March 20. And on the 22nd the moon passes them also. These three objects, so close together, will form an interesting spectacle in the early morning sky.

Mars "Canals" Controversy

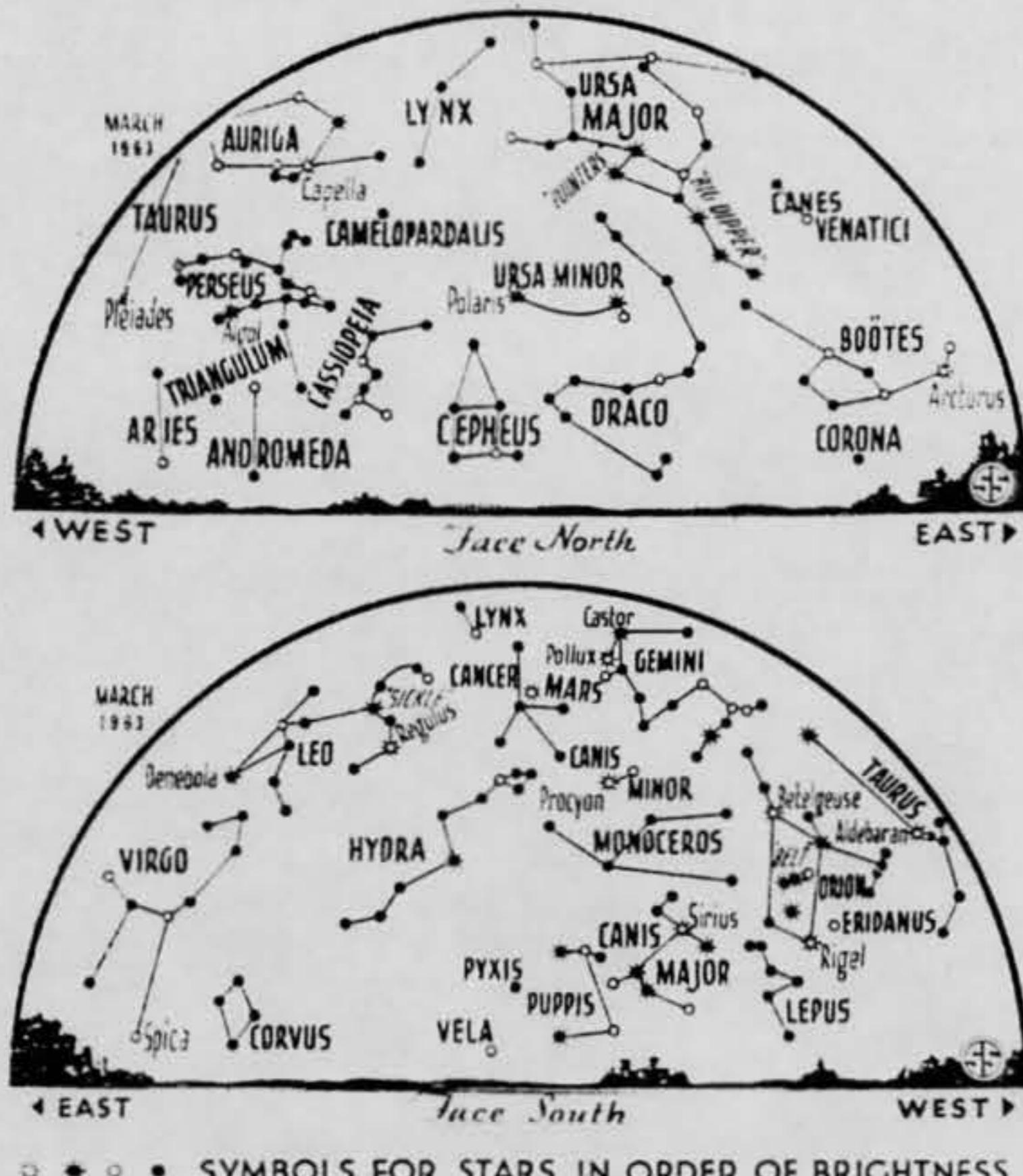
Of all the planets in the sky, the one that has attracted most popular interest is undoubtedly Mars. And this is largely due to the controversial features observed on its surface called "canals." These were discovered in 1877 by an Italian astronomer, Giovanni Schiaparelli (uncle of the famous dress designer). He saw what were apparently straight markings across the planet, and he called them "canali." Although this really means "channels," the word was translated as "canals."

This suggested that they had an artificial origin, and around 1900 the American astronomer, Percival Lowell, announced his theory that they really were canals, built by intelligent beings to carry water from the frozen polar caps to irrigate the arid areas. But few other astronomers were able to see the canals. And even those who could see them, when the observing conditions were at their finest, might find that they broke up into a mass of smaller details.

In fact, it was suggested that the canals were entirely illusory. Minor details randomly distributed, it was said, will appear as a network of straight lines when you cannot see them clearly. And some experiments supported this view. Perhaps some of the canals can be explained in this way—but not all of them, in the opinion of today's Martian experts.

Through large telescopes on the surface of the earth and under the most favorable conditions, we cannot see Mars any better than we can see the moon through a pair of binoculars. But even so, a great deal of information has been assembled about this mysterious planet. Using the best available photographs, from observatories in many parts of the world, astronomers at Harvard University and the University of Texas are working on the Mars Map Project. They expect that by the time astronauts make the first mission to Mars they will have a map that is far more accurate than any now available.

As we launch satellite observatories, operating above the atmosphere that seriously limits earth-bound astronomers, even on mountain tops, we may obtain better views of Mars. And doubtless new information will be obtained by space probes flying past



SCIENCE FIELDS

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Domestic Animal Cancer Rate Highest in Cows

► THE COW appears to have a higher cancer rate than any other large domestic animal, but dogs and cats are also susceptible.

Serious economic loss results from a variety of tumors in the large domestic animals, Dr. J. E. Moulton of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, told the Conference on Zootiology of Cancer in Animals held at New York Academy of Sciences in New York.

Eye tumors and cancer of the lymph nodes occur before slaughter age in cows. Among cats, cancer of the blood-forming tissues far outnumbers all its other malignant tumors, and among dogs, various types of leukemia are prevalent.

Boxers had more leukemic tumors than any other dogs among 300 cases reviewed by Dr. Hilton A. Smith of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington. D. C. Cocker spaniels ranked next, fox terriers third, Boston terriers fourth, German shepherds fifth in the incidence of malignant tumors. Tumors in dogs occur late middle age, from five to nine years.

* Science News Letter, 83:121 February 2

ASTRONOMY

Drawings of Sunspots Aid Solar Understanding

► ASTRONOMERS have become hand artists to sketch the spots of the sun that cannot be easily photographed.

The shape and structure, growth and decline of the always active sunspots can be accurately drawn in detail as fine penumbral filaments measuring one arc second or less, about 1/2000 of the diameter of the moon.

This method is particularly valuable when poor atmospheric conditions prevent clear photography, reported Patrick S. McIntosh of the Sacramento Peak Observatory in Sunspot, N. Mex., part of the Air Force Cambridge Laboratories in Hanscom Field, Mass.

Superior quality photography of sunspots are certain only when the telescope is lifted above the atmosphere, or on those rare occasions when weather conditions permit use of the full resolving power of telescopes on the ground.

With the 3.5-inch telescope of the Sacramento Peak Observatory, observations were made through eyepieces that magnify 80 and 160 times, using a full aperture neutral chromium filter. The drawings were corrected for distortion and then enlarged to a uniform scale of one second of arc per millimeter by comparing them with the Sacramento Peak Observatory projection drawings made with a 6-inch telescope.

Any young astronomer considering investigating this method should remember this warning: Do not look directly at the sun with your naked eye or through a telescope unless it is heavily shaded with a dense filter. Your eyes can be irreparably damaged or blinded by careless observation. Sunglasses are NOT sufficient protection.

Visual drawings are sometimes influenced by the subjectivity of the designer, and must be corrected by comparison with projection drawings. Sometimes the details of the sunspots are too complex to be copied, or their

reco.

Mars—as the Mariner flew by Venus last December.

Already such a Soviet Martian probe is on its way; if all goes well it will report back within a few months. Perhaps within a year the U. S. Mariner B will be launched toward the red planet—and it will give us by television some brief close-up glimpses of the Martian surface.

* Science News Letter, 83:122 February 23, 1963

Celestial Time Table for March

March EST

1	11:00 p.m.	Pluto nearest earth, distance 2,985,000,000 miles
2	12:18 p.m.	Moon in first quarter
6	1:01 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum
8	5:00 p.m.	Moon passes Mars
10	9:51 p.m.	Algol at minimum
13	2:49 a.m.	Full moon
13	3:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,200 miles
16	5:00 p.m.	Jupiter behind sun
18	7:08 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
20	6:00 p.m.	Venus passes Saturn
21	3:20 a.m.	Sun over equator, spring begins in Northern Hemisphere
22	5:00 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn
23	8:00 a.m.	Moon passes Venus
25	7:10 a.m.	New moon
26	2:47 a.m.	Algol at minimum
28	3:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 222,600 miles
31	11:36 p.m.	Algol at minimum
	10:15 p.m.	Moon in first quarter.

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three hours for PST.

* Science News Letter, 83:122 February 23, 1963

rapidly and fits onto an especially designed automobile trailer.

* Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

TECHNOLOGY

GI Jeep Radio's Voice Made Much Stronger

► GI JEEPS now have 100-pound, double-distance radios to report information and receive commands. The two-way transistorized set is called the "Angry-106." It uses single sideband circuitry that reaches miles over rough country, with ten times the signal power, and twice the range of earlier jeep radios.

The Angry-106 was completed in two years by the U. S. Army Electronics Research and Development Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N. J. Its contractor was General Dynamics Electronics of Rochester, N. Y.

* Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Platinum Electrodes Help Diagnose Heart Defects

► A QUICKER and more accurate diagnosis of the surgically correctable defects in the valves that control the flow of blood through the heart and lungs may be achieved by inserting tiny platinum electrodes into the heart chambers.

Drs. Eliot Corday and Robert B. T. Skelton of the University of California, Los Angeles, Medical School and Cedars of Lebanon Institute for Medical Research have developed such a technique in experimental animals.

The electrodes, which are specifically sensitive to a vitamin C solution, are placed one on either side of a valve through a catheter technique. This involves inserting them via long, flexible tubes which are pushed in through blood vessels going to the heart.

A test solution of vitamin C is then injected into the heart via the catheter on the downstream side of the valve.

If the valve is normal, only the electrode on the downstream side of the valve will sense the test solution. If the valve is defective, some of the solution with regurgitate back through the valve and be detected by the electrode on the upstream side.

The UCLA investigators believe that with refinement in the instrumentation and catheter system they will be able to detect the amount of regurgitation through the valve. This would enable a physician to evaluate the degree of valvular insufficiency and whether the patient might benefit from surgery or medical treatment.

* Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

MEDICINE

New Cancer Treatment From Detection Method

► DOING what surgery cannot do, a new method of treating cancer with radioactive iodine has been developed by a team of Walter Reed General Hospital physicians.

It uses a method formerly confined to diagnosis—the viewing of lymph vessels by X-rays following the injection of contrast material.

This procedure is now being used to treat tumors of the genitourinary tract through administration of radioactive iodine. The treatment may precede or follow surgery.

By injecting a mixture of radioactive iodine and ethiodol, the contrast material, the researchers can eliminate lymph nodes not reached by surgery.

Dr. Fouad A. Halaby of the hospital's radiological service said results with 15 persons have been encouraging, with no complications or adverse side effects. The new method also can relieve the pain of patients who cannot tolerate further external irradiation or drugs. A much larger dose of radiation can be administered by this procedure than by conventional external means, he said. Maj. David M. Seitzman, Maj. Robert Wright and Capt. James H. Freeman, reported their findings in the American Journal of Roentgenology, Radium Therapy and Nuclear Medicine, Jan. 1963.

* Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

Yeovil, England
2 March 1963

Yeovil mystery

1963

"My attention was drawn to what, at first, appeared to be two stars flying close to each other, low in the sky, towards the north-east. This in itself did not seem unusual, until later I noticed that they were not in their original position; they were slowly moving in a westerly direction. I thought at first that it was an atmospheric."

"I began to doubt this, however, as the two 'stars' moved closer to one another. By now they had gained speed and brightness and appeared not to be stars, but more like two aircraft, one under the other. The upper one which first started was about the size of a star. It was followed by another, which I can't say I can call a star, but, as far as I can see, they became whiter and brighter. While they were still moving and too high to identify, their elevation was approximately 45 degrees and in this position I could just see them. They were very bright and I could see the red glow of the engines. They were moving slowly and steadily, so steadily that I could hardly believe they were flying. They were not moving in a straight line, however, and there was definitely nothing to suggest the presence of an aeroplane or helicopter. They vanished approxi-

mately 10 minutes after they were first sighted.

"What were they? Could it have been stars? Not from Yeovilton or Weston-super-Mare? Or was it another unidentified flying object?" —
 [Editorial suggestion.—R. G. P. Terrell, 45 St. Michael's Avenue, Yeovil.]

"[Letters have been received from other Yeovil readers who give similar descriptions and times, asking if anyone has an explanation of these two 'bright lights.' Both Weston and the R.N. Air Station at Yeovilton state that none of their planes were flying at the time. —
 Editor.]"

The second item is a report that appeared in the *Western Daily News* in its March 5 issue:

(i) The mystery whirling object which frightened three young girls at Winslade, near Taunton, last Friday has been seen again.

This time, says Mr. P. Heal of Stockdale, Chilcombe, it hovered in the sky for about a minute before moving off.

"I was not a firm believer in flying objects until last Saturday night, when I saw what at first appeared to be two very bright stars," says Mr. Heal. "The object started to move. As it passed overhead I saw two very bright lights at the front and a smaller red light at the back, flashing like a great ball of fire. My father said it was a plane, but there was no engine sound."

Mr. Heal says the object went across the sky, increased its speed, then turned back. Suddenly it stopped and hovered for a few seconds. Then it made a sharp turn and moved off. Five minutes later it was gone.

2 March

"A large object has been seen again, this time two weeks ago, reported the *Bath*. Now a Mr. Charles Clegg has seen a mystery object over Yeovil. "I don't think there are any stars but it was definitely not an aeroplane. It made a sound due to something inside it," he said yesterday. "I witnessed it myself at Yeovil on the evening of March 18.李先生 said he saw two small lights about 2,000 ft. up in the sky coming over Yeovil from the direction of Ilminster. He said, 'I can't say it's my job to go over the town. They seemed to stop and then came back and disappeared in the direction of Sherborne,' he said. 'I told one of my people but they thought I had gone mad or something.' —D. Clegg, 24 Julian Avenue, Wallisdown, Poole, Dorset.

No Case (Information Only)

6 March 1963
Cleveland, Ohio

CLEVELAND-E 142nd St area-Mar 6, 1963-5PM
A piece of hot metal, weighing about 6 lbs, crashed through the roof of a colonial-type home. The object, made of cast-iron and measuring about 7" on a side, was triangular in shape. It was found on the floor of the attic-too hot to touch. "It looked like a part of an automobile's fly-wheel," said the startled home-owner. Speculation was that it is a part of an aircraft's brake-plate mechanism. The Federal Aviation Agency has taken charge of the strange "intruder."

6 March 1963 Wimbledon, London
England

Mr. H. R. White again

Sig.—On the morning of Wednesday, March 6, time 8.55 a.m., while in my garden investigating noises, I noticed in the western sky the full moon which was fairly low on the horizon. Suddenly my attention was distracted by a bright object low in the sky climbing gradually about half to a rate over 1000 ft/min. from the direction of Wimbledon Common in a south-west. course, and course. It was gleaming silver and may have been a little smaller than Venus when it was nearest Earth, but not quite as bright. Circular in shape and about 100 ft. in diameter, travelling over 500 mph. apparently noiseless. I had this object in view for about 30 seconds before it disappeared. I believe behind a cloud, at about 15 ft. a height between 1000 and 10000 ft.

I telephoned the Evening News, Daily Mail and the Wimbledon News, who later published the detail of my sighting. I also contacted the Air Ministry Department of unidentified Flying Objects and submitted details of my sighting to Mr. H. R. White, I explained that it was definitely not a weather balloon, meteor, comet or aircraft. I also explained that I was interested in science, the night sky and was anxious to discuss with such things as may be possible. I have had a number of my distance readings checked and have been told that the object was about 1000 ft. in diameter and moving at 500 mph. I was asked if I could give a rough description of what it was and I replied "I can't be too specific, but it was like a comet." Mr. White reply was that it was most likely to have been either a comet, a meteor or a satellite. I was told that it may have been the largest satellite ever sighted travelling in the lower atmosphere—so much so that I could explain to him that I had seen many satellites and had watched them crossing the sky for over 15 minutes at 1000 miles altitude. I have checked up on Euro-Satellite sighting for Wednesday, March 6, and it reads as follows:

"Visible from 10 a.m. to 3.34 p.m. coming out of eclipse in the south, reaching maximum elevation 74° in the south and setting in the east, passing through Bootes, Ophiuchus and Aquila. Also visible from 5.28 a.m. to 5.38 a.m., rising in the west, reaching maximum elevation 52° in the south and setting in the south, passing through Bootes, Ophiuchus and Aquila. —O. J. A. Briggs, 292 Leyden's Head, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19."

Source: Flying Saucer
Review (Jul-Aug 63)

Wimbledon Saucer

The following account is taken from the *Wimbledon Born News* issue of March 15: "Artist David Briggs phoned the Air Ministry to report: 'I've seen a flying saucer....' And now Mr. Briggs, Haydons Road, Wimbledon, wants to know: Did anyone else see it?"

"It would be good if someone could confirm the sighting," he said.

"These are the details he gave the Air Ministry:

"Time of sighting: 8.55 a.m. on Wednesday last week (March 6).

"Description of unidentified flying object: Gleaming silver, a little smaller than Venus when it is nearest Earth, but not as bright. Circular, about 100 ft. in diameter.

"Speed: Over 500 mph., apparently noiseless.

"Position: Somewhere over Wimbledon Common, speeding from south-west to north-east.

"Said 28-year-old Mr. Briggs: 'It was definitely not a weather balloon, meteor, comet or aircraft. I am interested in these matters and am not likely to make such a mistake. I saw it when I went into the garden to investigate noises—I thought it might have had a motor. I saw the object for about 30 seconds because it disappeared behind clouds.'

No Case (Information Only)

9 March 1963
Lewistown, Montana

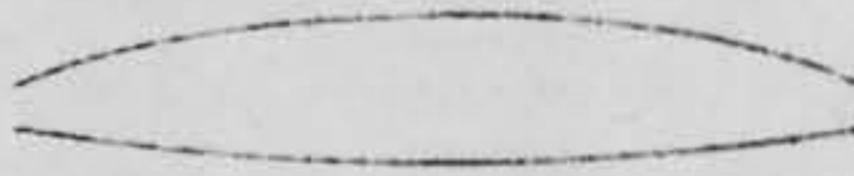
Source: Saucer News (Sep 63/ Vol 10, No 3)

Saucer Landing in Montana; A report from Lewistown, Montana, dated Sept. 3rd, began as follows: "During the week previous, late at night, I was in a wooded area near there, known as, and to the Hermit of the Snowy Mountain, I saw a saucer-shaped object land on the ice of Crystal Lake. I said that the object cast a brilliant, almost radiant light as it hovered over the lake //and finally dropped to the ice in the black stillness of the night. Biggs stated that the UFO appeared to be silver in color, was saucer-shaped on the bottom, and had a small oval compartment at the top. A door mysteriously appeared in the oval part of the saucer, but nobody got out. The object remained on the lake for about 10 minutes. Then the door closed and the saucer arose quickly from the lake and disappeared into the east. Biggs said that he detected only a slight buzzing sound from the object while it was in motion.

10 March 1963
Didcot, England

Cigar-Shaped Object

Sir.—Driving with my wife on Sunday, March 10, at approximately 60 miles per hour, I was driving north on the London side of ~~the M4~~, I saw a small red celestial body through a break in the clouds. At first I took it to be sunset, but then realized that this was impossible since we were heading east. I pointed it out to my wife and we both watched it approaching, growing both larger and more "densely" coloured. It then dissolved out into a cigar shape and appeared to have two circular red objects, thus:



It then started to accelerate to our right, then seemed to have a circular motion of its own and disappeared in the sky, continuing on its way. The celestial object measured about one-half mile in diameter.

I thought it to be a comet by the characteristics mentioned, which is impossible to estimate either size or distance. At a guess I should say its height was 8,000 ft. and 15 to 20 miles away. With binoculars it was easier to judge the size of the main and elongated body times the diameter.

I should mention that we have always been sceptical as to the existence of flying saucers and such like and have kept an open mind on whether what we saw was something more than a mirage, or some phenomenon and trick of the eye and vision. It was definitely not an airplane or a space machine. Indeed, it appeared to be not so much no more than a very luminous mass of

We are most grateful to you for your interest and for giving any other reports that may be forthcoming.

—N. Gosselink, 10 Chelsea Square, London SW3

No similar reports have been received from the British Army on or about the date mentioned. Our reader is, however, referred to the sighting and photograph on page 17 in this issue.—Editor.)

No Case (Information Only)

12 March 1963
Albany, New York

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 2 (Whole Number 52)

JUNE, 1963

SAUCER NEWS

Combined with THE SAUCERIAN BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

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THE ABOVE PHOTO (not related to the Moore story, which begins on Page 10), was sent to us by a correspondent in Albany, N.Y., who wishes to remain anonymous. He states that at about 2:30 p.m. on the afternoon of March 12th, 1963, he was sitting on the back porch of his home when a UFO flew into sight at low altitude and hovered for several seconds. Our correspondent rushed into the house for his camera, and took three pictures in quick succession as the object moved away slowly toward the east. It made no sound.

Albany, New York, March 12, 1963. A correspondent of SAUCER NEWS who wishes to remain anonymous photographed a UFO on this date. He states at about 2:30 P.M. on this afternoon he was sitting on the back porch of his home when a UFO flew into sight at low altitude and hovered for several seconds. The photo shows a small disc, gray in color, flying over several trees. (Source: SAUCER NEWS, James Moseley).

No Case (Information Only)

20 March 1963
Rathlin Island, Ireland

NORTHERN IRELAND
Search off Rathlin

PLAIN SAILOR REVIEW BY
Mr. T. Thompson has sent us the
following account taken from the
Belfast News Letter in its issue of
March 21: "Trans-Atlantic
shipping arriving in the United
Kingdom altered course late last
night to help Portishill balloon
and coastguard search an area
off Rathlin Island after two red
flares had been sighted by coast-
guards ~~March~~"

"At least one R.A.F. aircraft
believed to have been on exercise,
was also diverted to help in
sweeping the area—
nearly 200 miles off the coast of
the western end of the island.

"The coastguards were
able to see the lights of
six ships passing through the search area
in each direction at night.
The search was raised by coast
guards considerably and continued
to pass 10 o'clock Sunday. No
numerous red signals had been
seen."

"Most of all ships added the
signals last this morning. No
ships passing through the area—
on a total coast shipping route
of 1,000 miles between the
Kings Bay transatlantic crossing which
would normally pass about ten
miles off shore on their way to
Scotland and altered course to
sweep within two miles of
Rathlin."

"This morning coastguards said the search area was abuzz
with ships' lights as the search
continued. It had been difficult,
they said, to pin-point the position
as only one bearing had been
obtained on the flares."

No Case (Information Only)

21 March 1963
Wallsend, England

Over Wallsend

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Evening Chronicle carried the following report in its March 21 issue: "A Longbenton man has claimed he saw what may have been a flying saucer hovering over Wallsend.

"He is Mr. William Muir, of Rowanberry Road, who has written to the Editor of the Evening Chronicle in the hope that someone may be able to corroborate his story.

"He saw the object ~~at about 8.30 p.m.~~ while walking in ~~the~~ ~~area~~.

"The object was shaped like two discs joined together by a tube and was grey-blue in colour he writes."

261 27/0500Z

WPAFB 38
PAP

28 MAR 63 21 39z

~~PRIORITY~~

4 KM

1. DUE TO SECURITY AND AIRPORT CONCERN

2. REQUESTED THAT ALL ARE SOLICITED

3. SECURITY AND AIRPORT CONCERN

4. SECURITY AND AIRPORT CONCERN

5. SECURITY AND AIRPORT CONCERN

6. SECURITY AND AIRPORT CONCERN

7. INCLAS INCLAS-U-63-033, HQ USAF FOR AFSC AND AFSCIN. REFERENCE

AFR 200-2. THE FOLLOWING UFO REPORT IS SUBMITTED.

- (1) ROUND
- (2) QUARTER
- (3) BLUE-GREEN
- (4) ONE
- (5) NO
- (6) NO
- (7) SIMILAR TO FLARE
- (8) NO
- (9) NO
- (10) APPEARED SUDDENLY
- (11) 30 DEGREES ELEVATION AND 100 DEGREES AZIMUTH
- (12) 45 DEGREES ELEVATION AND 100 DEGREES AZIMUTH
- (13) NIGHT
- (14) FLASHES
- (15) TWO SECONDS
- (16) NO SIGHT
- (17) NO
- (18) NO
- (19) 11.7, 0.7, 0.02

No Case (Information Only)

22 March 1963
Akron, Ohio

LOCAL SIGHTINGS

AKRON, Ohio-March 22-10:10 PM-Mrs. Bralek has a habit of surveying the sky when outdoors. It was a clear night when she spotted a moving orange object, the size of a medium star. The light was first seen in the area of Orion's belt in a southerly direction. She called to her daughter for her 10 x 50 binoculars. In the binoculars the object resolved itself into a sphere the apparent size of the eraser end of a pencil. As it moved directly westward, it hovered in at least five different instances. The duration of these hoverings ranged from momentary to four seconds. After watching the orange object move through about 25° toward the western horizon, she was distracted by another object which arced through the sky at low altitude. It also moved from E to W. It was like a baseball in size, the color was bluish-green, and was giving off sparks like a 4th of July sparkler. The object was seen for 4-5 seconds before disappearing very low in the sky. She said something black seemed to be attached or trail the object. "It looked like a piece of black lace," she said. When she shifted her attention to the original orange object, it was gone. Duration, overall 4-5 minutes. No sound.

CH: 100-11157, March 1963

12 March 1963
Richardson, Texas

Scout Leader Observes Strange Light

On the afternoon of March 22, 1963, between 3:30 and 4:00 p. m., Mrs. Barbara Warren, an assistant den mother at Richardson, Texas, witnessed the passage overhead of unusual aerial objects. The four UFOs were described as being white in color and oval in shape, more rounded than oblique. The outlines were not sharp and were fuzzy around the edges. They moved at great speed and didn't reflect sunlight although it was a sunny day with good seeing conditions.

The first two which traveled toward the east passed one after the other and were not in formation. A few minutes later another one appeared, going west. This was immediately followed by a second object which was going west also, and which changed course suddenly and moved toward the north. No more were seen.

7
= 4 AX

No Case (Information Only)

24 March 1963
Akron, Ohio

AKRON area-Mar 24, 1963-9:59 PM....Rte 21
Across bridge from Billman's Hdwe- -covers-
looks area around it...A soundless object
with 2 white lights on either side of a
red light, moving from WSW to a point just
a few degrees east of N. The craft was
in a shallow glide at speed of about 100
mph and 15°elev. It descended from left to
right and finally out of sight. The lights
were plainly visible in 7 x 50 binoculars-
but no green light was observed duration -
6 minutes...Alt about 2,000'...At 10:37PM
two craft were seen from just west of the
intersection of Bath & Northampton roads.
The "craft" followed what appeared to be
identical paths. They were seen separately,
about 3 min apart. Their L to R movement
started from the WSW, and proceeded to pass
over the radio-tower area in the N. (Same
area as previous sighting) They were low,
speed 100-150mph, and 15-20°elev. Both car-
ried vertical light patterns; red above and
white below which went on & off alternately.
No green light was seen... no sound...The
craft proceeded at low altitude until they
were too far to be seen. 7x50 binocs used.
Duration...6-7 minutes...Two observers...

No Case (Information Only)

26-27 March 1963
Akron, Ohio

The FSIC is investigating a report of two "cylindrical lights" seen on Smith Rd west of Akron. This sighting took place on March 26-27 between midnight and 01:00AM.. The cylindrical lights seen through a snow storm rose straight up. The driver's attempts to relocate the objects failed.

No Case (Information Only)

27 March 1963
Canton, Ohio

CANTON, OHIO.....3/27/63.....7:40 PM.

An object which blinked once in a while, and whose color was silver with an orange tint, was seen moving across the sky from SW to NE. The principal witness caught it at approx 80° elev. His brother, 2 sisters, a cousin, and a neighbor girl were also witnesses. At 7:50PM it went out of sight. At about 7:55PM they spotted 4 to 6 objects directly North at 35° elev that were moving toward the east. These objects were the same color and shape as the earlier object, but moving very fast. Within 3-4 minutes they were out of sight. Report submitted by Bruce Stambaugh. (First object possibly Echo, but Echo doesn't really blink - just fades.)

CANTON, OHIO,.....3/27/63.....7:40 PM.
An object which blinked once in a while, and whose color was silver with an orange tint, was seen moving across the sky from SW to NE. The principal witness caught it at approx 80° elev. His brother, 2 sisters, a cousin, and a neighbor girl were also witnesses. At 7:50PM it went out of sight. At about 7:55PM they spotted 4 to 6 objects directly North at 95° elev that were moving toward the east. These objects were the same color and shape as the earlier object, but moving very fast. Within 3-4 minutes they were out of sight. Report submitted by Bruce Scanlon Jr. (First object possibly a star, but Don't doesn't really blink - J.W. Hayes.)

No Case (Information Only)

28 March 1963
Portage Lakes area, Ohio

PORTEAGE LAKES AREA-March 28, 1963-9:15PM
Tom Kiefer and mother, observers.....
Tom is a high school student. The object
was a white light, slow-moving, and going
toward the Western horizon. He caught
sight of it somewhere between the moon
and the horizon W. It was as large as a
bright star....(first mag.)

He used 20x50 binoculars supported
on a steady base. It was seen as a white
light up and a red one down, the red one
pulsating faster than once a second. He
could not recognize it as a plane. No
sound-no green right wing light. Dura-
tion 5 minutes.—April 3, from 10:45
to 10:54 PM, he reported another white
light moving from NW to SSW. It was low,
soundless, and about 40° elevation—again
no green light—not recognized as an air-
craft. (also 20x50 binocs) - - - April 4,
10:05-10:10PM. A white light at 10° ele-
vation and extremely bright was seen....
When it was due W in its S to N path, a
red light was seen flickering. Again-no
sound. No green light...

No Case (Information Only)

31 March 1963
Wooster, Ohio

WOOSTER, OHIO-March 31, 1963.....8:00 PM
Two women were driving along in the North-western suburb area of Wooster when a brilliant white light the size of an auto head-lamp flashed downward from an estimated 35° angle. This object was seen through the front windshield and travelling in the same direction as the car. Suddenly, the object stopped its descent, seemed to hover momentarily, and then leveled off travelling ahead of the car. At first the car which was being driven at 30 mph kept pace with the "leading" object, but the big round light then gradually picked up speed until it seemed to be moving at an estimated 75 mph. It kept its low altitude and horizontal W to E line of flight and disappeared after 8 minutes. No sound or change of color, no radio or car trouble.
Observers: Marcella Anderson & JoAnne Battig

1 - 30 APRIL 1963 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
3	·Suva, Fiji Islands	Multiple	Astro (METEOR)
3	·Joliet, Illinois	[REDACTED]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
3	·Chantilly, Virginia	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
3	·32.32N 177.20W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
7	·Duluth, Minnesota	[REDACTED]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
8	·62.26N 10.24W (Atlantic)	Military	SATELLITE
9	·Duluth, Minnesota	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
11	·02N 168.37W (Pacific)	Quantas Airlines	SATELLITE
13	·Tampa, Florida	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
13	·Moorecroft, Wyoming	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
14	·Kettering, Ohio	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
15	·Jebal, Lebanon	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
15	·24.43N 166.23W (Pacific)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
16	·Gloucester, Massachusetts	[REDACTED]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
18	·Chantilly, Virginia	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
21	·42.20N 173W (Pacific)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
22	·Speedway, Indiana	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
22	·Macon, Georgia	[REDACTED]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
22	·Kauai, Hawaii	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
23	·Cloquet, Minnesota	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
23	·Hawthorne, Nevada	Military	Astro (METEOR)
24	·Kauai, Hawaii	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
25	·Lorton, Virginia	[REDACTED]	Astro (SUN DOG)
26	·27N 150 W (Pacific)	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
27	·Pearl Beach, Michigan	[REDACTED]	BALLOON
28	·50.35N 170.10W (Pacific)	Civil Airlines	SATELLITE

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Apr 1	·Universe	Science News Ltr	
1	·Petaluma, California	Saucer News	
4	·Akron, Ohio	FSIC	
4	·Lancashire, England	FSR	
5	·Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	FSIC	
5	·Southern California	IAPA	
6	·San Diego, California	FSIC	
7	·Copenhagen, Denmark	IAPA	
8	·Newcastle, England	FSR	
8	·New South Wales, Australia	APRO Bulletin	
13	·Hollister, California	IAPA	
15	·El Cajon, California	IAPA	
18	·Tasmania	FSR	
19	·Ripon, Wisconsin	Saucer News	
19	·Rotorua, New Zealand	IAPA	
23	·New Jersey area	Sky & Telescope RPT	
24	·Northern California	IAPA	

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100 JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

273 '52

272/36

273/30

600 HIGH THN OCTD

(4) 15-MILE PLUG

COPPER, 112, 20000 TRAITS

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WILSON, COUNCIL, AND INTELLIGENCE IN THE 1930'S

1920010520202005

28 MAR 63 21⁰ 48z

WIE (UFO)
B
4 XM
PRIORITY

RECORDED AND INDEXED
INCLAS AND DIVISION FILE
INFORMATION UPATED 0010
RUEAKM/COCUAF

INCLAS INCLAS-IN-U-63-002. NO UDAF FOR TADS AND AFCON. PREFERENCE AFR 200-2.
THE FOLLOWING UFO REPORT IS SUBMITTED.

- (1) UNKNOWN
- (2) UNKNOWN
- (3) UNKNOWN WHITE AT FIRST, RED WITH LAST SEEN
- (4) UNKNOWN
- (5) UNKNOWN
- (6) UNKNOWN
- (7) UNKNOWN
- (8) UNKNOWN
- (9) UNKNOWN UP
- (10) NOT LOWER OR HIGHER ON DOME
- (11) 10 DEGREES ELEVATION AND 200 METERS DISTANCE
- (12) 20 DEGREES ELEVATION AND 200 METERS DISTANCE
- (13) UNKNOWN
- (14) UNKNOWN AND FADED OUT
- (15) UNKNOWN TO 10 METERS
- (16) UNKNOWN
- (17) UNKNOWN

(1) [REDACTED]

(2) [REDACTED]

(3)

(4) 40000

270/24

270/24

270/43

270/53

270/52

270/36

270/23

(5) HIGH TIN 97%

(6) 15 MILIN PLUG

(7) 40000 CIRCU. TRA. TV

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PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE <u>26 March 1963</u>	2. LOCATION <u>Duluth, Minnesota</u> <u>French River, Minnesota</u>	12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical meteor <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT <u>27/0500Z, 27/0507Z</u>	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE <u>Military & Civilian</u>	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 1. 3 seconds 2. 3-6 seconds	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS <u>one exploding</u>	9. COURSE <u>south</u>
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING 1/ Round blue green object similar to a flare observed at 60 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth in straight flight to 45 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth at which time it faded. Duration 3 seconds. 2/ Round bluish white turning red breaking up and fading observed for 3-6 seconds at 45 dgr elevation 230 dgr azimuth. Disappeared at same azimuth on horizon. Object broke up.	11. COMMENTS <u>Multiple report of meteor sighting.</u>	

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

31 March 1968

[Redacted]
[Redacted]

I was calling the N.Y. State troopers, who
told they had no idea what it was doing,
but advised me to get in touch with the
Civil Defense Office. They referred me to the
Information Information Commissioner, whom
I have addressed to your office and will
not repeat at this writing.

Enclosed is a dated newspaper clipping
regarding the kidnapping of family
and police power struggle in the
atmosphere of time that I am used to
and am not able to verify
and I am enclosing a copy
of the official news release
and want you to check them out.

Very truly yours

[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Mr. [Redacted] [Redacted]

T. F. O. Project Office
Intelligence
Washington 25, D.C.

From:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Brooklyn +, N.Y.

Date: April 1, 1963

Subject: Unknown Air Vehicle

Setting: Sunday - March 31, 1963

Time: At 8³⁰ to 8⁴⁵ P.M. } NOT ECAC
and 8¹² to 9⁰⁰ P.M. } NOT WIND

Weather: Clear, Day - Hazy Moon

Location: Moving North East about 1000 ft. from N.E. to S.W.
and " " " " " S.W. to N.E.

Height: Lower than regular commercial planes fly over the
area (approx. 2500 ft.)

Speed: Approximately 1/3 as fast as commercial plane flying
at same altitude.

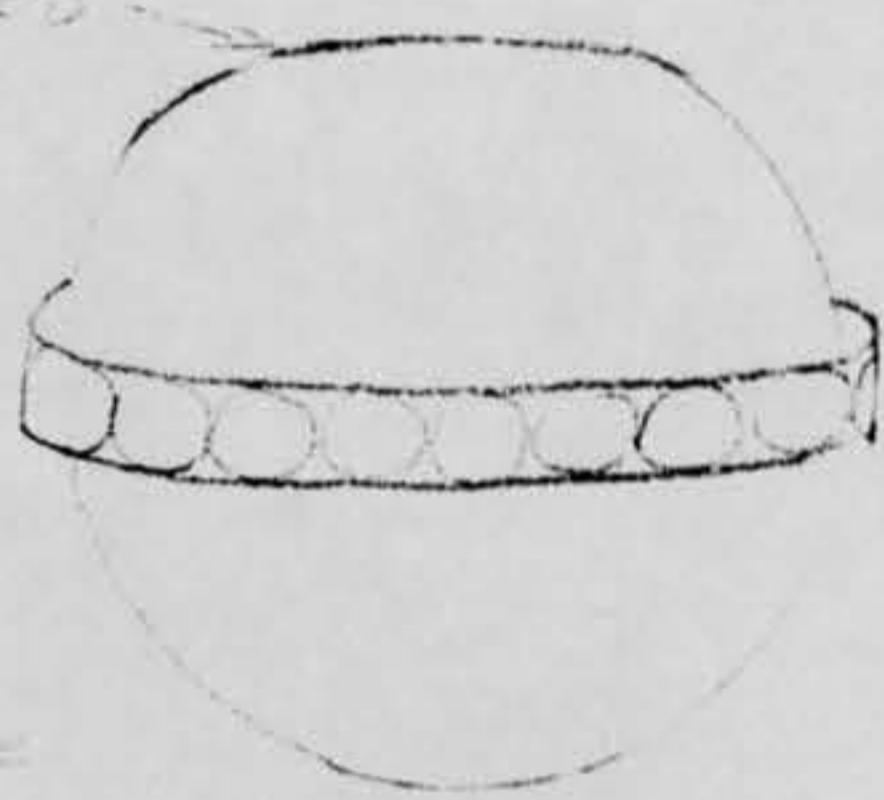
Description: First impression, Locomotive floating nine with
rotating lights.

Further observation: Large round object, as large
as a 4 engine plane from nose to tail, no protrusions
or appendages. Locomotive had 9 wheels. Circles of lights
were centered opposite to the nose (like a theatre marquee)
(cont)

These lights were very bright in comparison with the rest of object possibly 3 to 5 ft. amiles. Light did not appear any brighter than ordinary incandescent lights (not like spots on street lights.) These lights moved from left to right as the object moved from N.E. to S.W. and right to left on its return from S.W. to N.E.

Sound similar to an airplane flying very high. (No pulsation or droning)

Top appeared flattened -



Lower part more

but same if rows on flattens like top half.

After watching for several minutes it disappeared behind house tops. Do not seem to increase speed at any time.

Shortly after 1st sight we heard sound of jet & saw green star size light flash upwards from the direction of Mayo St. or possibly I think it appeared to the rear. The object in the bath disappeared from S.W. after return of jet noise followed.